Online-Only Abstracts

Lack of nasal carriage of novel corona virus (HCoV-EMC) in French Hajj pilgrims returning from the Hajj 2012, despite a high rate of respiratory symptoms

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Abstract

A cohort of 154 French Hajj pilgrims participating in the 2012 Hajj were systematically sampled with nasal swabs prior to returning to France, and screened for the novel HCoV-EMC coronavirus by two real-time RT-PCR assays. Despite a high rate of respiratory symptoms (83.4%), including 41.0% influenza-like illness, no case of HCoV-EMC infection was detected. Despite the fact that zoonotic transmission was suspected in the first few cases, a recent family cluster in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia suggests that the virus might show at least limited spread from person to person, which justifies continuing epidemiological surveillance.

Analysis of intracellular human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 drug resistance mutations in multi-failed HIV-1-infected patients treated with a salvage regimen: 72-week follow-up

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Abstract

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) mutational archive of proviral DNA was monitored during a 72-week follow-up in 20 multidrug-experienced HIV-1-infected patients treated with a darunavir/ritonavir-based salvage therapy. At the beginning of the study, all

patients harboured a number of intracellular drug resistance-associated mutations (RAMs) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. In some patients, a significant fluctuation in the number of RAMs was observed during the observation period. However, all patients, notwithstanding the presence or the fluctuation of intracellular RAMs, showed a persistently undetectable viraemia. The data suggest that the archived resistant viral variants change during suppressive therapy, but that the variants are unable to re-emerge and to affect virological response.